

主编 徐群力 吴梦林

New SEFC

普通高中课程标准实验教材

Workbook
of New SEFC

英语

练习册

高二上

(模块五、模块六)

浙江教育出版社

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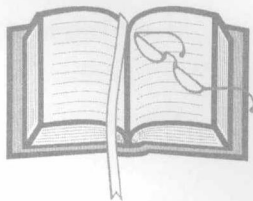
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前言



本书是根据教育部《普通高中英语课程标准》和《基础教育课程改革纲要(试行)》的精神,配合人教版《普通高中课程标准实验教科书 英语(必修)⑤⑥》编写的,供高二年级第一学期使用。

在编写过程中,我们充分考虑了新课标提出的基本理念和本套教材的主要特点,在内容安排、编排体系和练习设计等方面努力实现新课程规定的教学任务,在加强对学生综合语言运用能力培养的同时,注重提高他们用英语获取信息、处理信息、分析和解决问题的能力,特别注重提高他们用英语进行思维和表达的能力。

本练习册有以下特点:

一、与现行的《普通高中课程标准实验教科书 英语》配套,练习与课堂教学同步,与学生学习同步,与阶段复习同步。

二、以单元为单位设置练习,每个单元分为四部分:Section A 围绕 Warming Up 和 Reading 设计练习;Section B 结合各单元的 Learning about Language 编写;Section C 针对各单元的 Using Language 进行训练;Section D 为各单元的综合练习,用以检测学习效果,提升学识和能力。

三、各类练习由浅入深、难易安排合理,具有广泛的适应性,适用于各类高中不同层次的学生,可以为他们提供切实的帮助。

书中如有疏漏或错误之处,敬请读者和同行指正。

编者

2007年7月

Contents

Module 5

Unit 1	Great scientists	1
Unit 2	The United Kingdom	13
Unit 3	Life in the future	25
Unit 4	Making the news	37
Unit 5	First aid	49
	Mid-term examination	61

Module 6

Unit 1	Art	70
Unit 2	Poems	82
Unit 3	A healthy life	94
Unit 4	Global warming	106
Unit 5	The power of nature	118
	Terminal examination	130
	Tapescripts and keys	140

Unit 1 Great scientists

Section A

I. Choose the right words to fill in the blanks.

1. Madame Curie devoted herself to _____ (science, scientific) research.
2. The scientist worked very hard until he drew a _____ (conclude, conclusion) in early 1990s.
3. We are going to make a _____ (science, scientific) experiment this afternoon.
4. I will _____ (put forward, put up) a new plan for you to consider.
5. Cholera was such a _____ disease that many people _____ of it. (dead, died, death, deadly)
6. Lots of people who have drunk the _____ (polluting, polluted) water are ill in hospital now.
7. I will drop you a line _____ (immediate, immediately) I get to London next week.
8. The expression on his face suggested that he _____ (was, be) very tired after the long journey.
9. She lost her _____ (value, valuable) necklace because of her carelessness.
10. The police were looking into the traffic accident and trying to find out the _____ (cause, reason).

II. Choose the proper words or phrases from the box for the blanks, using the right forms.

absorb, know about, link...to, announce, lift up, blame,
put forward, draw a conclusion, deal with, expose...to

1. The students discussed warmly at the meeting for a long time before they _____.
2. The writer was so _____ in his writing that he forgot to have his lunch.
3. Do the parents want to _____ their children _____ good art and music?
4. After they had studied for years, they _____ with certainty that they found the cause of the disease.
5. At yesterday's meeting, a better plan _____ by an expert engineer, John Smith.
6. The bridge that the workers are building will _____ the island _____ the mainland.
7. Who in your class can _____ the heavy stone in the corner?
8. — Who do you think should be _____, Linda or Fred?
— Linda, I think. Because it was she who broke the window.
9. — How would you _____ an armed robber on your way home at night?
— An armed robber? It just depends.
10. — Do you _____ anything _____ how physical characteristics are passed from parents to their children?
— Yes, but only a little.

III. Read the passage and then choose the best answers.

Dr John Snow named the greatest doctor

Dr John Snow has been voted the greatest doctor ever in a Hospital Doctor Poll (民意测验).

Readers were invited to consider a number of doctors worthy of the title, but it was the nomination of Dr Snow by Dr Guy Jackson, a research fellow in anaesthesia (麻醉法) in London, that attracted the most support. He was supported by an active campaign from the John Snow Society.

Dr Snow (1813—1858), a general practitioner (全科医师) based in Soho, developed the technique of anaesthesia.

According to Dr Jackson, Dr Snow's book *On the Inhalation of the Vapour of Ether* was the definitive (权威性的) work of its day, using scientific ways more like those used today than those used by the other doctors then.

He was called on by Queen Victoria to provide analgesia (无痛法) for childbirth. She described his care as "most effective".

Dr Snow also developed drugs including chloroform, theories on the transmission (传染) of cholera, and was seen as one of the founders of intensive care medicine.

In second place was Hippocrates (460—370BC), who taught that illness was not down to the influence of evil spirits and that doctors could help through evidence-based medicine. He wrote more than 70 books and introduced the oath.

Dame Cicely Saunders (1918—), founder of the modern hospice (收容所) movement, came third.

1. Who was voted the second greatest doctor in the Hospital Doctor Poll?

A. John Snow.

B. Dame Cicely Saunders.

C. Dr Guy Jackson.

D. Hippocrates.

2. Because Dr Snow _____, Queen Victoria called on him for childbirth.

A. was the most famous

B. was good at anaesthesia

C. wrote a book about Ether Vapours

D. was the only general practitioner then

3. The Hospital Doctor Poll was probably carried out _____.

A. in 1813

B. before 1858

C. after 1928

D. around 370 BC

IV. Complete the following sentences according to the Chinese.

1. 病人在医院得到很好的照料。

The patients _____ in the hospital.

2. 四周的小城镇已并入这座城市。

The surrounding small towns _____ the city.

3. 很多孩子害怕由于说英语时犯错误而受责备。

Many children are afraid of _____ in speaking English.

4. 警察把那起交通事故归咎于杰克的粗心驾驶。

The police _____ Jack's careless driving.

5. 医生们肯定地宣布那条河的水已经受到了污染并携带着病菌。

The doctors _____ that the water in that river _____.

6. 他一到达那里就给他的一位老朋友打电话。

_____, he telephoned an old friend of his.

Section B

I. Fill in the blanks with the proper words. The first letters have been given.

1. I think AIDS can be d _____ by man in a few years' time.
2. One t _____ about the moon is that it is a piece broken off the earth.
3. Bird flu is an i _____ disease which spreads very fast if we can't control it.
4. That was such a s _____ flood that it swept away almost everything in the village.
5. The first modern steam e _____ used on the railways was invented by James Watt.
6. Human beings are c _____ animals.
7. A computer v _____ is a computer program that can copy itself and infect a computer without permission or knowledge of the user.
8. H _____ children kindly, if you want them to trust you.
9. They c _____ lots of food and clothing for these homeless people.
10. In a _____ to the flowers, they also received a lot of books as gifts.

II. Choose the proper phrases from the box for the blanks, using the right forms.

make a face, make friends, make money, make one's way to, make a decision, make sure, make up one's mind, make the bed, make room for, make a speech

1. You don't need to _____ in such a hurry. You have plenty of time.
2. — When do you often _____?
— I usually do that after I get up.
3. — Have you _____ to visit the museum with me this Sunday afternoon?
— Yes, I will if it doesn't rain.
4. — Who is going to _____ at the parent meeting?
— Our president, of course.
5. Tim likes chatting online, and he has _____ lots of _____ now.
6. _____ you have turned off the lights before you leave the room.
7. _____ me, please. It's so crowded here.
8. The boy is so naughty that he likes to _____ in class to make others laugh.
9. There were so many people in the street, but they still had to _____ the hall to have a meeting there.
10. He _____ much _____ in the stock market.

III. Finish the following sentences with the proper words from this unit.

1. Hawking is such a _____ scientist that most people in the world know him.
2. We were _____ to hear that the weak football team had won the champion.
3. People are told not to drink the _____ water from the river.
4. As soon as the boy saw the game, he became _____ in it.
5. My full name is Jim Allan Green, so my _____ name is Jim.

6. From his _____ look, we can learn that he has got some good information.
7. He didn't get well-prepared for the exam, so he got _____ about the coming result.
8. The young trees _____ to the strong sun these days have died.
9. The people were _____ at the news that the building they stayed in just now was destroyed by terrorists.
10. Newton was so _____ in his work that he forgot his friend's invitation to the dinner party.

IV. Complete the following sentences with verbs from the box, using the right forms.

invent, develop, mark, use, reserve,
trap, frighten, excite, drink, satisfy

1. Do you still remember the engine _____ in 1919?
2. He was dead _____ after drinking ten bottles of beer.
3. These _____ seats in the front row are for the leaders of our school.
4. Jim is completely _____ with his result of the recent test.
5. The children are excited when they heard the _____ news.
6. We saw such a scary film that some of us were _____ to death.
7. The scientists are studying the economies of the _____ nations.
8. _____ cars are sold in this shop at a very low price.
9. The _____ mouse is trying to escape.
10. The students got their _____ paper the next morning.

V. Translate the following sentences into English.

1. 教室里挤满了来听报告的人。

2. 别发出噪音,以免吵醒熟睡的小孩。

3. 他们很快叫人修好了打破的窗户。

4. 连接两个城市的道路受到了严重损毁。

5. 受污染的食品会传播疾病。

6. 那位才华横溢的钢琴家在音乐会上演奏得非常出色。

★ Section C

I. Choose the best answers.

- Despite their different _____, they became the best friends.
A. personalities B. enthusiastic C. calculations D. theories
- You might find _____ difficult to solve the problem in such a short time.
A. this B. that C. which D. it
- One needs to be _____ if he wants to be an inventor.
A. brave B. creative C. polite D. curable
- If you're _____ about anything, phone my office. I will surely give you a hand.
A. energetic B. patient C. confused D. confident
- She opened the door, which _____ a bedroom.
A. prepared for B. led to C. returned to D. ignored
- I tried _____ him for it, but that only made it worse.
A. punishing B. concluding C. advising D. creating
- Only in this way _____ get to the railway station in time.
A. you can B. she could C. can we D. must he
- A child's behaviour might _____ to others that there are problems at home.
A. encourage B. experience C. frighten D. suggest
- Everyone was _____ closing the factory which had brought great profits to them.
A. against B. for C. with D. over
- _____ some extra money is found, the theatre will close.
A. Until B. Unless C. However D. As

II. Read the passage and then choose the best answers.

Copernicus was born in Torun, Poland, on February 19, 1473. Little is known about his early life except that his father died when he was 10. An uncle adopted him, his two sisters, and his brother. The uncle saw to it that the two boys received a good education. Copernicus went to the University of Cracow. There he studied such subjects as Latin, mathematics, and astronomy. It was probably at that time that he changed his Polish name, Niklas Koppernigk, to the Latin form of Nicolaus Copernicus. In 1496 Copernicus went to Italy, where he spent the next 10 years studying at various universities.

In Copernicus' time people still believed that all things — the sun, the stars, and the planets — moved around the earth. It was an old belief that few men had ever questioned. Aristotle had based his theory of astronomy on this belief. Because the Church had long been the centre of learning, the theory was also linked to religious beliefs.

In 1506 Copernicus returned to his homeland. A few years later he began to work for the Church. All those years Copernicus carried on his work in astronomy. He had just the most basic equipment and, like other scientists of his day, made observations with only his eyes. Still, using mathematics

and logic, Copernicus worked out a different theory, which held that the planets went around the sun.

Copernicus did not announce his ideas. He did not want to make trouble. But he could not hide the scientific truth. So he talked about his theory with his friends, who strongly advised him to have his work published. His great book, *On the Revolutions of the Heavenly Bodies*, appeared at the very end of his life. Copernicus saw the first copy on the day he died, May 24, 1543.

- Which of the following is TRUE about Copernicus?
 - He had two brothers and a sister.
 - He used to be called Niklas Koppernigk.
 - He lost his father soon after he was born.
 - He spent 10 years at the University of Cracow.
- From the passage we can see that astronomy is _____.
 - the life experience of great men
 - the movement of the stars and the planets
 - the scientific study of natural objects in space
 - the theories developed by scientists of old times
- Copernicus developed his theory _____.
 - using various telescopes
 - based on Aristotle's beliefs
 - through observations and reasoning
 - under the encouragement of his friends
- The writer of the passage wants us to know that _____.
 - Copernicus did not tell about his discovery until the day of his death
 - for many years Copernicus dared to do nothing openly against the Church
 - pushed by his friends Copernicus decided to write a book in May 1543
 - shortly before he got back to Poland Copernicus started to work for the Church
- Copernicus had his great book published because _____.
 - he didn't agree with Aristotle
 - he could not hide the scientific truth
 - he worked for the Church
 - his friends advised him to do so

III. Read the passage and then finish the box.

The solar system is made up of the Sun, the 8 planets (Mercury, Venus, Earth, Mars, Saturn, Jupiter, Uranus, Neptune) and their 137 known moons, asteroids (小行星), comets (彗星), dust and gas. The planets, asteroids, and comets travel around the Sun, the centre of our solar system.

Most of the bodies in the solar system travel around the Sun along nearly circular (圆形的) paths or orbits, and all the planets travel about the Sun in the anticlockwise direction (when viewed from above).

Solar system formation began billions of years ago, when gases and dust began to come together to form the Sun, planets, and other bodies of the solar system.

Chinese names	水星	金星	地球	火星	木星	土星	天王星	海王星
English names								

Section D

I. Choose the best answers.

1. The idea on the treatment _____ by the professor was well thought of by his companions.
A. come about B. put forward C. spoken up D. regarded as
2. — Why are the students so busy making preparations for the lecture?
— Because they will _____ the competition tomorrow.
A. attend B. join C. take part in D. hold
3. — The child is so naughty.
— Yes, I think it is your husband who _____ for the spoiled child.
A. is to blame B. is going to analyse
C. draws a conclusion D. should be linked
4. This new medicine soon _____ my cold.
A. treated B. solved C. absorbed D. cured
5. He stood up and _____ that he was ready to go.
A. told B. announced C. predicted D. published
6. There are perhaps two main _____ to be drawn from the above discussion.
A. characteristics B. conclusions C. calculations D. explanations
7. _____ their house in London, they also have a villa in Spain.
A. Apart from B. Except C. Neither D. With
8. This is the cause that _____ the failure of his English exam.
A. devotes to B. sticks to C. refers to D. leads to
9. No matter how I tried to read it, the sentence didn't _____ to me.
A. know about B. make out C. turn out D. make sense
10. — You seem to be enthusiastic _____ football.
— Yes, and I play it nearly every day.
A. by B. about C. with D. on
11. Even the most _____ forecasts of how prices are going to move can't be right all the time.
A. exposed B. controlled C. inspired D. gathered
12. The government provides food for the hungry children. _____, it gives them free education.
A. In addition B. However C. Before long D. Immediately
13. — Jane, your bike is all right again now.
— Yes, I had it _____ on the street corner just now.
A. repair B. repaired C. to repair D. repairing
14. — Which is _____ to travel, by air or by water?
— By air, I suppose.
A. a lot more excited B. much exciting
C. a lot more exciting D. much more excited

15. Drinking and driving is one of the most common _____ of traffic accidents.

A. reasons

B. causes

C. outbreaks

D. theories

II. Cloze.

Recently Dr Cleiman has proved that everyone has a daily cycle (周期).

During the hours 1 you go through your work, you may say that you are "hot". That is 2. The time of day when you feel 3 energetic is when your cycle of body temperature is at 4 peak (顶峰). For some people the peak comes during the morning. For others it comes in the afternoon 5 evening. No one has discovered 6 this is so.

Much family quarrelling 7 when husbands and wives realize what this energy cycle means and which cycle each member of the 8 has.

You cannot change your cycle, 9 you can learn to make your life fit it better. Habits 10 help, Dr Cleiman believes. If your energy cycle is 11 in the morning but you have an important job early in the day, rise before your usual hour, and then you will 12 better at your low point.

Get off to slow start which saves your 13. Get up with a lazy yawn (呵欠) and stretch (伸腰). Sit on the edge of 14 before putting your feet on the floor. Avoid the troublesome searching for clean clothes by laying them out the 15 before.

1. A. where

B. if

C. since

D. when

2. A. true

B. wrong

C. good

D. wonderful

3. A. worst

B. most

C. best

D. least

4. A. his

B. her

C. its

D. my

5. A. and

B. or

C. for

D. with

6. A. why

B. how

C. before

D. as

7. A. begins

B. lasts

C. makes

D. ends

8. A. world

B. country

C. family

D. city

9. A. but

B. so

C. therefore

D. however

10. A. must

B. can

C. need

D. should

11. A. low

B. high

C. fat

D. fast

12. A. walk

B. sleep

C. rest

D. work

13. A. time

B. energy

C. breakfast

D. health

14. A. table

B. chair

C. bed

D. desk

15. A. day

B. night

C. week

D. hour

III. Read the passages and then choose the best answers.

A

George Spilich at Washington College in Chestertown, Maryland, decided to find out whether, as many smokers say, smoking helps them think and fix their attention on their work. Spilich put young non-smokers, active smokers and smokers deprived (被剥夺) of cigarettes through a series of tests.

In the first test, each subject (实验对象) sat before a computer screen and pressed a key as soon as he or she recognized a certain letter among a grouping of 96. In this simple test, active smokers,

deprived smokers and non-smokers performed equally well. The next test was more difficult, requiring all to scan groups of 20 letters and find one of the letters changed into a different one. Non-smokers were faster, but under the stimulation (刺激) of nicotine, active smokers were faster than deprived smokers. In the third test of short-term memory, non-smokers made the fewest mistakes, but deprived smokers made fewer mistakes than active smokers. The fourth required people to read a passage, then answer questions about it. Non-smokers remembered 19 percent more of the most important information than the active smokers, and deprived smokers did better than those who had smoked a cigarette just before testing. Active smokers were likely not only to have poorer memories but also have trouble separating important information from unimportant details.

"As our tests became more difficult," says Spilich, "non-smokers performed better than smokers by far." He says, "Smokers might perform adequately at many jobs until they got very difficult. A smoking airline pilot could fly adequately if no problems arose, but if something went wrong, smoking might damage his mental capacity (智能)."

1. The purpose of George Spilich's experiment is _____.
 - A. to find out whether smoking helps people's short-term memory
 - B. to show how smoking damages people's health capacity
 - C. to prove that smoking affects people's regular performance
 - D. to test whether smoking has a good effect on the mental capacity of smokers
2. George Spilich's experiment was to organize in such a way as to _____.
 - A. force the subjects to separate major information from minor details
 - B. check the effectiveness of nicotine on smokers
 - C. put the subjects through increasingly difficult tests
 - D. make a written and formal record of the answers to various tasks
3. Which fact does this passage lead us to believe?
 - A. Active smokers generally performed better than other subjects.
 - B. Active smokers answered more quickly than the other two.
 - C. Deprived smokers gave the slowest answers to the various tasks.
 - D. Non-smokers were not better than other subjects in performing simple tasks.
4. We can know from the passage that _____.
 - A. smokers should not accept to become airline pilots
 - B. smokers may prove unequal to dealing with emergency cases
 - C. no airline pilots smoke during flights
 - D. smoking in emergency cases causes mental illness

B

Many people hurt their backs when they try to lift heavy things from the floor. It is easy to hurt your back muscles (肌肉) when you pick up a heavy object. However, there is a correct way to lift things from the floor. If you pick up big or heavy objects correctly, you probably will not hurt your

back.

To lift something from the floor correctly, first bend (弯曲) your knees and squat (蹲) down. Keep your back straight. Don't bend over from your waist (腰), keep your back and hips (臀部) and waist in a line. If you bend over, the muscles in your back can become hurt very easily. If you keep your back and hips straight, the muscles are stronger, because they have much more support. The other muscles can then help the lower back muscles.

As you squat down, try to get as close to the object as possible. For example, if you are going to pick up a heavy box, squat down directly in front of it. Maybe you will have to spread your knees and legs. Put one knee on each side of the box. Remember at all times to keep your back straight.

Put your hands under the object that is in front of you, between your knees.

To lift the object, you should stand up slowly. Use your leg muscles in order to stand up. In other words, lift with your legs, not with your back.

5. If you try to lift heavy things from the floor _____.
 - A. you will hurt your ankle
 - B. you may hurt your back
 - C. you may hurt your shoulder
 - D. you might hurt your hips
6. To lift a heavy object mainly depends on _____.
 - A. legs
 - B. back
 - C. knees
 - D. hands
7. To lift a heavy box, the most important thing you should do is _____.
 - A. to put your hands under the box
 - B. to bend your knees and squat down
 - C. to put one knee on each side of it
 - D. to straighten your back at all times
8. When you lift a heavy thing, which of the following is WRONG?
 - A. Keeping your back and hips and waist in a line.
 - B. Putting one knee in front of the things.
 - C. Standing up slowly.
 - D. Putting your hands under the thing between your knees.
9. Choose the correct order in which one lifts a heavy object correctly.
 - a. Keep your back straight.
 - b. Bend your knees.
 - c. Spread your knees and legs.
 - d. Squat down.
 - e. Stand up slowly.
 - A. a, c, b, d, e
 - B. b, a, c, e, d
 - C. b, d, a, c, e
 - D. b, a, d, , c, e

C

Hawking has left much for Chinese to think about.

British physicist Stephen Hawking, possibly the world's most famous scientist after Albert Einstein, gave lectures in Zhejiang and Beijing in 2002.

An illness left him unable to move any part of his body except for three fingers. But

his continuing efforts in the field of science have made many young people take him as their idol (偶像).

His books, such as *A Brief History of Time*, become bestsellers in Chinese bookstores. "Hawking helps people expand their horizons and become interested in science," said Pan Yunhe, the former president of Zhejiang University.

Indeed, experts don't think it likely that Hawking's lectures will be easily understood by the common person. But he has certainly sowed the seeds of science among many young people.

And the "Hawking fever" caused by his visit has made people ask: How can China produce more top scientists like Hawking?

"They have to teach students to learn by themselves," said Zhang Fan. Zhang has studied in the UK since 1999 and will be a sophomore at Trinity College in October, 2002.

In Britain, Zhang said, teachers inspire students to have a general understanding of the subjects they are interested in. And they encourage students to develop new ideas, which helps them to form their creativity.

In China, schools have been encouraged to provide quality education to increase the students' ability.

"I hope teachers will pay more attention to helping us use our imaginations and solve problems on our own," said Lu Jie, a junior three student in Sanfan Middle School in Beijing.

10. Hawking became young people's idol because of _____.

- A. his famous book
- B. his lecture in Zhejiang and Beijing
- C. his continuing efforts in science
- D. his three good fingers

11. Hawking's lectures given in China were _____.

- A. easy to understand for young people
- B. about how to sell books
- C. hard to follow by young people
- D. very exciting

12. Which of the following statements is TRUE?

- A. Hawking had a fever when he was in China.
- B. Hawking's lectures attracted many young people.
- C. Chinese teachers should solve all the problems for the students.
- D. Zhang Fan once taught in the UK.

13. From the last three paragraphs, we can learn that _____.

- A. China should have more top scientists by education reform (改革)
- B. Chinese scientists must read the book *A Brief History of Time*
- C. China should send students to study in the UK
- D. teachers in China should help students use their imaginations

14. In writer's opinion, Hawking's visit will NOT _____.

- A. expand many people's horizons

- B. help people become interested in science
 C. do good to the education of China
 D. help common people understand his ideas well

IV. Complete the passage with the words from the box, using the right forms.

disease, cause, control, test, blame, suggest, sense, excite, severe, available

A few years ago, SARS broke out in the mainland of China, 1 some people to be killed or nearly got close to death. The situation was so 2 that there was no time to debate who is to 3. The most important thing for the government to do is to find out the cause of this deadly 4. They invited all the most experienced experts in this field to discuss and quite a few 5 were put forward. Some of the top experts then tested them to see whether they were 6. Doctor Zhong Nanshan chose one patient who was seriously ill and had little hope of picking up and had the new medicine 7 on him. To his great joy, this patient recovered! He made his way to his office and telephoned the top official, telling him this 8 news. For convenience, he moved to live in his office. His method did make 9. Not soon after that, the other hospitals also 10 this terrible disease and kicked it out finally.

1. _____ 2. _____ 3. _____
 4. _____ 5. _____ 6. _____
 7. _____ 8. _____ 9. _____
 10. _____

V. Write an English article in about 80 words according to the instructions given.

假如你叫李明,你们班昨天讨论了“一名科学家应具备哪些素质”。有些同学认为做一名科学家必须要有渊博的知识、刻苦钻研的精神,但也有的同学认为做一名科学家必须有沟通能力、有开拓创新能力。请你把你们班讨论的内容写下来,你可以适当地增加内容,发表自己的观点。
 注意:1. 词数:80 个左右。

2. 开头已经给出,你只需接着写。

3. 参考词语: quality 素质 learned 有学问的; 博学的 creativity 创造力; 创造性

Yesterday we had a heated discussion about _____
